



PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
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SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26.

The Senate having gotten through its labor on the Matthews' silver resolutions, rested to-day, having adjourned yesterday evening till Monday.

The House was in session, but merely to permit the delivery of speeches for "home consumption," to be printed at the public expense. However, barring the expense, the idea of having one day in each week set apart for "talk" is a good one. If five days in each week could be devoted to business, the country would not complain if the sixth were occupied by the members in the expression of their "views" on the questions of the day, never mind how erratic these views might be.

Mr. Tyner, Postmaster General of the Northern section of the country, having ignored the President's utterances on the subject of civil service so far as not only to tell members of Congress that he would appoint to office anybody they might suggest but to ask them to recommend their friends for vacancies, the evil effect thereof was so apparent that the President has deemed it necessary to adopt heroic treatment to correct it, and for that purpose has appointed a chief justice of Utah, and a U. S. attorney and marshal in Maine, in utter disregard of the recommendations of the Congressional delegations from Michigan and Maine. By such action he has certainly added to his enemies the delegations referred to, but whether he gained an equal number of friends is questionable.

Since Mr. Blaine truthfully accused Massachusetts of treason to the national government during the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, a new light has broken upon the people of that State. They no longer see through a glass darkly, and no longer believe that there is, must and forever will be, an irrepressible conflict between the North and South. Indeed they want the world to know the change that has come over the spirit of their dreams, through the influence of Mr. Blaine, and with that object in view a resolution has been introduced in the Legislature of the State to the effect that they are "opposed to the revival of any State or sectional animosities, as being opposed to the best interests of the country."

Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison is a good hater—of the South. He nurses his wrath to keep it warm, and seizes upon every occasion for manifesting it. The President's oscillatory words to the Southern people afford him an opportunity of exhibiting his hatred, and he avails himself of it in a letter to Mr. Chandler, an extract from which appears elsewhere in to-day's Gazette. Mr. Garrison, like Mr. Benjamin Wade, doesn't realize, what is apparent to every one else, that he has superfluous on the stage. His teeth are drawn and he can do no more damage. The South laughs at his impotent rage.

By the Senate's action yesterday in refusing to confirm the nomination of Mr. Williamson as collector of the port of New Orleans, that gentleman remains Minister to the Central American States, and as such receives four thousand dollars a year more than he would have gotten had the action of the Senate on his late appointment been reversed. Home unquestionably has its attractions, but the difference between ten thousand and six thousand dollars, the respective salaries of the two positions, will doubtless reconcile Mr. Williamson to prolonged absence from the Crescent City.

The Virginia Congressmen appeal to their constituents to give an earnest and liberal support to the effort now in progress to raise a fund for the Lys states. Considering the fact that they receive ninety six dollars a week, besides mileage, a generous contribution on their part would seem more appropriate than the "appeal" referred to, and would certainly be of more service.

The capture of Chief Joseph and his small band of Nez Perce Indians cost the people of the United States a million of dollars. If the Indian agents had been honest the Nez Perce would not have revolted, but that they did revolt is no reason why capturing them should have cost so large a sum. The whole war did not cost Joseph a penny, and he got the best of all the fights but the last one.

Judge Keith rendered a decision, this morning, in the Circuit Court of Loudoun county, in the case of Scott vs. Foley et al., that an unmarried man, who boards laborers on his farm, is not a householder or head of a family within the meaning of the homestead law. Judge Dickinson, of the Farmville Circuit, had previously rendered a contrary decision.

Among the judges legislated out of office by the action of the South Carolina Legislature is Judge Mackey, who made himself prominent during the late Presidential contest. The Judge is a smart man, but tricky, and, unfortunately for his rise and progress, he has not been careful enough about keeping that characteristic concealed from the public.

The Freedman's bank depositors, in response to urgent appeals, have been informed that they will be paid another ten per cent. of the assets of that bank on the twentieth of next March. The depositors in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of this city want to know when they are to receive another portion of the assets of that bank.

The residence of ex Sheriff Henry, at Astoria, Long Island, was burned yesterday. While the firemen were at work a chimney toppled over, killing Charles Bennett and wounding several others.

Foreign News.

THE EASTERN WAR.

A dispatch from Constantinople yesterday says:—The Turkish delegates have been ordered to sign peace preliminaries. An armistice will probably be concluded to-day.

The peace conditions are as follows:—Servia to be independent without compensation; Montenegro to receive Antivari, Nisies and Spuz, and a portion of the territory bordering on Lake Scutari; Russia to hold Batoum, Kars and Erzeroum until a war indemnity of twenty million pounds is paid; the Dardanelles to be opened to Russian men of war; Bulgarian autonomy to be conceded, rather on the principle of the Lebanon, than on the plan of the Constantinople conference, and Turkey to nominate a Christian governor for a long term of years, subject to ratification by the Powers; Bulgaria not understood to include Thracia; but only to extend to the line of the Balkans; part of the Russian army to embark at Constantinople for their return home, and the final treaty of peace to be signed at Constantinople by the Grand Duke Nicholas. This arrangement will by Russian military honor without involving the occupation of Constantinople.

A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says:—"The immense stores of provisions and material here have hardly been touched yet, showing that the depots at Biela, Tirova, Gabrova and Selo are not exhausted, and this coincides with information from those places. Neither the Russian soldiers nor horses have suffered, but the beasts of the Danube, where forage is exhausted, have died by thousands. There is good crossing on the ice now, and thousands of laden wagons and sledges on the north shore will come over to replenish the depots."

The St. Petersburg Agency Russe calls attention to the false reports and diplomatic intrigues emanating from the Porte for the purpose of embroiling England and Russia, and says:—"The Turkish Government intentionally spreads panic, disorder and desolation among its subjects to aggravate the crisis and push matters to extremes. Events are precipitating more rapidly than any combinations that general collapse which will probably require agreement and intervention of all Europe."

A Rome dispatch says:—"Italian vessels will shortly be dispatched to various Turkish ports to protect the interests of Italian subjects."

A telegram from Constantinople confirms the report that all the Russian conditions have been accepted. An appeal will be read to day in the mosques to prepare the public mind for the news. Meanwhile the conditions are kept a profound secret.

The St. Petersburg Agency Russe inveighs against the delay of the negotiations by the Porte for the purpose of determining England and to take action. Such a manoeuvre ought not to be allowed to prevail to the detriment of a higher interest, namely, the good relations of England and Russia.

Yesterday afternoon's Pall Mall Gazette says that it considers the alleged terms of peace about as bad as they could well be, and as amounting to the virtual destruction of the Turkish Empire, and reduction of the Sultan to the condition of a Russian vassal. "If, after the publication of the terms, the resignations of Lord Derby and Carnarvon are withdrawn, we may conclude that no effectual resistance will be made by England to whatever agreement the Czar and Sultan may come to."

A telegram from Constantinople states that Salvet Pasha informed Mr. Lydard that the Porte had made a solemn engagement to keep the conditions secret until the treaty was signed. It had telegraphed to its plenipotentiaries to accept the conditions. It would communicate them to the Ambassadors the moment they were finally signed.

It is again alleged that the Russians are advancing on Gallipoli.

A special from Athens says the new Ministry have published a programme stating that they intend to prefer action to words, to provide for the defence of the country, and protect Greece against its other enemies.

GALLI POLI, Jan. 25—3:30 p. m.—The guns are firing a heavy salute at the Dardanelles. The English fleet is coming.

Later—Admiral Horby took the fleet up to the mouth of the Dardanelles, where, at the telegraph station, he received the countermand. He did not, therefore, proceed to the forts, but returned to Besika Bay.

ENGLAND.

In the British House of Commons, yesterday afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question put by the Marquis of Hartington, said that it was only this morning that a formal communication from Russia containing the basis of peace was received. In consequence of a private communication, last evening the fleet, which on Wednesday was ordered to the Dardanelles, was ordered to stop at the mouth of the Dardanelles. He was not authorized to say whether any Minister had resigned. The vote to be proposed is six millions of pounds. He was not aware of the conclusion of an armistice or of the signing of preliminaries for peace.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Carnarvon made a long statement. He has resigned. In his remarks the Earl of Carnarvon said that Lord Beaconsfield severely criticised his speech to the deputation of merchants early in January, but his grounds for resigning were the dispatch of the fleet to the Dardanelles and the decision to ask for a money vote.

In the House of Lords, yesterday evening, Lord Beaconsfield, in reply to a question propounded by the Earl of Sandwich, said that it was a fact that instructions had been given to the fleet to proceed to the Dardanelles and Constantinople. At the same time the Government proposed to telegraph to the European Powers, including Russia and the Porte, that in the course the Government had followed there was not the slightest deviation from the policy of neutrality they had from the first announced. He maintained that the British fleet went to the Dardanelles to defend British subjects and British property and take care of British interests in the Straits. Since the Government had arrived at that resolution they had become acquainted with the proposed conditions of peace, and, having examined these conditions, the Government were of the opinion that they furnished a basis for an armistice. Therefore they had given directions to the Admiral to remain in Besika Bay. They had not, under these circumstances, circulated throughout Europe the telegraphic dispatches to which he had referred.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Carnarvon rose to make a personal explanation. He said that, in order to justify his conduct, he wished to state the reasons which had led him to place his resignation of the Colonial Secretaryship in the hands of her Majesty. That step he had taken, and this afternoon the Queen was graciously pleased to accept it. He would not impute blame to any of his colleagues, but circumstances had arisen which rendered it incumbent on him to take the course he had named. He dissented to the resolution for sending the fleet to the Dardanelles, and also to the complementary vote which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had proposed to take on Monday. He considered that such a vote ought not to have been mooted until the terms of peace had arrived and become known.

On January 2, he had occasion to address a deputation. It would be remembered that he made a speech in which he expressed his views with regard to the state of affairs in the East. On the following day, in the Cabinet, the Prime Minister condemned severely the language he had used. He (Lord Carnarvon) took time to consider the course he should take under the

circumstances, and as there was no public disavowal of the language which had been used, he felt justified in tendering his resignation. He maintained that he had not in any way misrepresented the intentions of the Government.

Lord Carnarvon stated that, when the Earl of Beaconsfield condemned his language to the deputation of January 2, he after taking time to consider his course, handed to the Premier a written statement of the position he (Lord Carnarvon) had taken upon that occasion, and there the matter for a time rested. The last paragraph not being publicly disavowed, he felt galled and still considered himself justified in believing that he could not have seriously misinterpreted the opinion of the Government.

The Cabinet on January 12, discussed the desirability of sending the fleet to the Dardanelles, and he expressed a decided opinion against the proposal. No decision was then arrived at, but on the 15th the Cabinet decided to send the fleet. He thereupon wrote to the Premier reminding him that he had previously requested that his resignation be submitted to the Queen as soon as the fleet was ordered to the Dardanelles.

Lord Beaconsfield's reply led him to believe that the intention to send the fleet was abandoned, and stated that his resignation would not be submitted to the Queen, and should, at any rate, be reserved until there was some important difference between him (Lord Carnarvon) and his colleagues. These communications passed on the day after the opening of Parliament. A few days afterwards the proposal to send the fleet was renewed and decided affirmatively. He thereupon immediately wrote to Lord Beaconsfield that he believed to the extent of the circumstances that he had no alternative but to ask the submission of his resignation to the Queen. He to-day received Lord Beaconsfield's reply that the Queen had accepted his resignation. Although the order to the Admiral to proceed to the Dardanelles had been countermanded, he could not help saying that this was not through the lack of agreement of opinion upon the proposal, but because of some supervening accident. No one rejoiced more than he at the countermanding of the order, but there had been for some time a very wide divergence between himself and the Cabinet. His object in making this statement was to show that he had not acted precipitately or capriciously, nor had Lord Beaconsfield hastily snatched at his resignation when first offered. He objected to moving the fleet, because if followed by active measures it would be a departure from the neutrality to which the government was pledged. Also, because it would be unfortunate that the fleet should be moved at the most critical point of the negotiation, and dangerous to place the fleet in a position where, at any moment, the contingencies of war might lead us into difficulties we could not foresee or measure. In adopting such a course it seemed to us we were exchanging an attitude of observation for one of menace. He did not swear in the slightest form the opinion he expressed on January 23, that it was England's right to have a voice in the final settlement, as far as European interests were concerned, but he expressed great regret at separating himself from his colleagues, but there were some questions with which he might issue regarding which it was wrong that one should reject the actions of a government majority. Equally wrong if one in the desire of a compromise should be drawn into measures of which he disapproved.

Lord Carnarvon on taking his seat was much cheered by the opposition.

The Earl of Beaconsfield said that after listening to Lord Carnarvon's speech one was at a loss to understand why he resigned. He reminded his hearers that the government when laying down British interests had declared that the occupation of Constantinople would not be regarded with indifference, and that England desired the maintenance of existing treaty regulations as to the Straits. In ordering the fleet to the Dardanelles in certain contingencies the government desired simply to guard these interests. Unless they acted up to it their dispatch defying England's interests might be regarded merely as words. He believed that if the conditions of their neutrality were violated with respect to any of the foregoing points, all his colleagues were resolved to do the best, as their duty to their country and their sovereign required, to maintain the policy they had laid down. Relative to Egypt, if those who said the government had taken no precaution in stipulating for the exclusion of Egypt from the theatre of war had heard all the wild and perilous propositions that the government had heard they would be of a different opinion. The Cabinet never hesitated or differed regarding adherence to the policy of conditional neutrality, although the method of carrying the policy into effect was of course a question open to discussion. The government should at the proper moment be perfectly prepared to vindicate the measures which they had taken. He believed these measures were likely to have a most salutary effect. He must tell the House frankly that these measures were a part of a consistent policy that the government had resolved to pursue and which they originally announced, namely, to observe neutrality. But if that neutrality were to depend upon their allowing their greatest interests not to be defended, he would say he was no longer in favor of neutrality, but of the interests of his country and the honor of his sovereign.

Earl Granville asked whether an armistice had been arranged, and what its terms were.

Lord Beaconsfield replied relative to the date and form of what he (Earl Granville) termed an armistice. There was no such instrument in existence. He added that it was only decided on Tuesday last to send the fleet to the Dardanelles, therefore the government were not concealing anything when Parliament opened.

The London Standard says:—"We understand the Duke of Buckingham will probably succeed Earl of Carnarvon." The same journal says:—"Lord Derby is still at the Foreign Office, and we shall be slow to believe he will find it consistent with his duty to abandon the Cabinet at such a moment."

An informal Cabinet council was held in consequence of this surprise, and as it appeared the Cabinet was in danger of disruption it was for that reason decided to countermand the orders for the fleet to enter the Dardanelles, though the Admiral has been instructed to remain in a position from which he can cover Gallipoli. Extreme Ministerialists think that after Lord Beaconsfield's statement in the House of Lords last night there is no necessity for either Derby or Carnarvon to resign. This is probable, as regards Lord Derby, whose resignation is stated to be only in the hands of Lord Beaconsfield, and not yet submitted to the Queen. The latest Lobby rumors are pacific.

Many Radicals think the vote of supplementary supplies, after all, will not be demanded on Monday. No definite action has yet been decided upon by the opposition, many Liberals wishing to await the Government's explanation on Monday.

Before the explanations were made last night rumors were freely circulated that a dissolution of Parliament was imminent in consequence of the probable resignation of the Marquis of Salisbury and the disruption of the Cabinet.

The situation is now regarded as easier, and an immediate dissolution is improbable.

The Admiralty has ordered the dispatch vessel *Lively* and the frigate *Newcastle* to be prepared for sea immediately.

The Daily News considers it probable that the Government will reconsider its determination to demand a vote for supplementary supplies, and Lord Derby will thus be enabled to withdraw his resignation.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Earl of Derby has not been at the Foreign Office for two days.—His health is said to be not as good as at the beginning of the week. He is transacting the business of his department at his private residence.

It is believed that his resignation, which was tendered in consequence of the orders to the fleet to proceed to the Dardanelles, has since been withdrawn. It is also thought that the Government will not now deem it necessary to ask for a supplementary estimate, and that a statement to that effect on Monday will accompany an announcement of the conclusion of an armistice. If the note is persisted in in the face of Turkey's acceptance of the Russian conditions, it will be opposed by the Liberals by all the means in their power.—Trustworthy advices from Vienna indicate that Austria also had begun to look for something more tangible than the general assurances of Russia's good intentions, and had taken steps to obtain at least a formal diplomatic pledge that the interests of the monarchy should suffer no detriment. The communications exchanged are said to have shown a more earnest desire than ever on the part of Russia to maintain the good understanding hitherto prevailing, and it is believed that the present exchange of views will lead to a satisfactory issue. Germany also, according to a special dispatch from Berlin to the Times, has within a few days warned Russia afresh that the terms of peace must be submitted to the powers for approval.

Note.—The reported Russian demand for the retrocession of Bessarabia may have influenced the German action. The uneasiness of the Austrian Government is further increased by the complication in the home policy.

The questions which led to the resignation of the Austrian Ministry are involved in the Austro-Hungarian compromise. An agreement relative to certain customs tariffs had been drawn up by Prince Auerperg himself, but was rejected by the Chamber of Deputies. Though the crisis does not extend to the Cabinet common to Austria and Hungary, of which Count Andrássy is Prime Minister, it is feared that indirectly it will affect the general policy of the Government, inasmuch as its attention will now be divided between home and foreign affairs, and differences of opinion between Vienna and Pesth, which had been allowed to lie dormant, run a great risk of being revived.

LONDON, January 26.—The Standard in its afternoon edition says: A statement will be issued to-day showing the services to which the six millions of pounds (the vote to be proposed) will probably be applicable. Three millions are apportioned to the army, two millions to the navy, and one million to contingencies.

Legislative.

In the State Senate, yesterday, bills were reported to amend the Code providing for the recordation of fiduciary acts; to amend the Code in relation to taxes collected by the clerks of courts, justices public, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and to encourage the introduction and investment of foreign capital in mining and manufacturing industries.

A resolution was adopted directing the Committee for Courts of Justice to inquire into the expediency of so amending the statutes as to prohibit judges of county and corporation courts from practicing law in the courts of this State.

Bills were introduced to abolish capital punishment; to amend the Code in reference to officers' fees; to amend the Code in relation to a widow's dower; and to amend the Code in reference to the exemption of property from distress.

The Senate bill providing for the readjustment of the public debt was further discussed. Mr. Lee, from the Committee on Roads, reported the Senate bill to amend the 21st section of an act to incorporate the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad.

The House bill for the relief of Gideon W. Jones, of Warren county, was passed.

In the House of Delegates the bill to amend the Code in relation to unlawful fishing was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 56 to 50.

Bills were reported from committees to amend the Code in relation to the State Vaccine Agent; to amend the Code in relation to salaries of officers of the Government and the compensation of members of the General Assembly; to amend the Code in reference to insurance companies; and the House joint resolution appropriating \$1,000 for the collection of specimens showing the resources of Virginia at the Paris Exposition.

Bills were introduced to authorize the hiring of a certain class of convicts to private citizens; to prohibit the catching or killing of terrapins or turtles during the close season; in relation to tariffs of tolls for freight; to increase the rate of taxation on land and all personal property, &c., to pay the interest on the public debt; to authorize temporary loans to the Commonwealth to meet deficits in the revenue and to redeem previous liabilities; to provide for the manner in which records for the Supreme Court of Appeals shall be printed; and a petition of merchants of the city of Staunton for an amendment of the law in relation to sample merchants.

A resolution was introduced by Gen. Anderson directing the Committee on Constitutional Amendments to inquire into the expediency of submitting to the vote of the people an amendment to the Constitution striking out the clause which levies a tax on property for the support of public free schools and in lieu thereof increasing the capitation tax to \$2, the whole of which shall be applied to the support of the public free schools, as repeatedly recommended by the Superintendent of Education.

A resolution was adopted inquiring into the expediency of repealing the law imposing prohibitory taxation upon the circulation of State banks, in order that the State of Virginia may resume the right to regulate and control the issue of paper money by the banks of the State, so as to promote the interests and convenience of her own people.

The U. S. Senate yesterday passed, by a vote of 22 to 43, the Matthews' resolution, declaring the principal and interest of the public debt payable in silver at the option of the Government. Being a concurrent resolution it is only expressive of the Senate's opinion, and has no practical effect.

The February number of the South Atlantic, a Southern literary magazine, which needs but to be seen to have its excellence recognized, has been received from its publishers, in Wilmington, N. C. Its contents are: Early Times in the Carolinas; A Baptism of Fire; Poetry Laureate; Hampton's Campaign in South Carolina; Evelyn's Choice, &c.

Among the best publications now issued in this country is the American edition of the Saturday Review, an exact reprint of the deservedly popular London Weekly of that name. It is published in New York just twelve days after the London edition is issued. The first number has been received.

Littell's Living Age for January 26 has been received. As has been invariably the case with all the preceding numbers, it is filled with the choicest selections from its literary contemporaries.

COURT OF APPEALS OF VIRGINIA.—Maybush vs. Commonwealth. Writ of error awarded to a judgment of the Hustings Court of the city of Richmond.

Overy's acme vs. Overy's administrator. Appeal allowed to a decree of the Circuit Court of Mecklenburg.

Keen vs. Wilson et al. Appeal allowed to a decree of the Circuit Court of the town of Danville.

Warner, Sergeant, vs. Taylor, Auditor, &c. Further argued by William L. Royal, eq., for the petitioner, and the Attorney General for the defendant, and continued till to-day.

News of the Day.

The application of the Louisiana Returning Board for the removal of their cases to the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans was refused, as was also an application for a commission to take the testimony of witnesses in their behalf residing out of the State. The Attorney General then moved for a severance of the cases, and that the case of Wells be tried first. This would deprive the accused of forty-eight peremptory challenges of jurors, leaving only twelve. The Court took this application under advisement, and on meeting at 6 o'clock in the evening the case was called, and there was no response by the accused or their securities. The bonds were then declared forfeited, and warrants issued for their arrest.

When the train for New York was near Warley, N. J., Thursday, a negro man named John Thornton, who had been arrested in Richmond, Va., for swindling in New York, and was on his way back to that city in charge of an officer, was permitted to go to the water closet. He remained so long that the officer in charge became alarmed, and opening the closet found that the bird had flown. The train was stopped, and it was then ascertained that Thornton had jumped from a window while the train was moving at a speed of forty miles an hour. Thornton was picked up in a dying condition and removed to Newark, where he died that evening.

The Board of Control selected by the carrying coal companies of Pennsylvania met yesterday in Philadelphia, and the agreement under which the coal combination is to be carried into effect was signed by all the parties concerned. At a meeting of Lihigh coal operators the following prices at Mauch Chunk were fixed for the month of February: Lump, broken and egg, \$2.50; stove, \$2.75; chestnut, \$2.35.—These prices are about twenty five cents higher all around than those of the present month.

A meeting of coal operators will assemble at Cumberland to-day, and meet representatives from the several mines to discuss the wages question. All the companies of the region except the New Central are in the combination. It is said a move will be made to reduce miners' wages from 55 cents to 40 cents.

Several prominent members of the New York Clearing House executive committee are ready to place their business upon a gold and greenback basis in common, the two tenders being inconvertible, if they can have the general concurrence of the Clearing House banks.

A man named Albert Letzer, while walking along Gay street, Baltimore, early yesterday morning, drew a pistol from his pocket and blew his brains out.

The jury in the case of George Gibson, indicted for the murder of Thomas Maso, in Washington, brought in a verdict of not guilty. R. and J. Watson, coal dealers of Pittsburgh, have failed.

Jared Linsley, jr., paymaster of the U. S. navy, died in New York on Thursday night.

Virginia News.

The Warrenton Solid South says:—A dinner party was given last week by one of our hospitable citizens to his old lady friends. The twelve old lady guests aggregated in age eight hundred years. They danced a quadrille and the minuet.

A meeting of the readjusters' caucus was held in the Hall of the House of Delegates, in Richmond last night, but no business was transacted.

In the United States District Court, at Norfolk, yesterday, Henry Miller, formerly a clerk in the custom house, was found guilty of conspiring to defraud the Government.

M. T. Cook, of Norfolk, has been appointed Virginia commissioner to the Paris exposition by Gov. Holliday.

John Anthony Logan, a prominent lawyer of Halifax county, died suddenly in his office at Halifax County House, last Monday.

Rev. John McGuire of Fauquier county, has been called to the charge of the churches of which the late Rev. C. Y. Steptoe was rector.

Dr. Henry R. Noel, a prominent citizen of Essex county, died on the 23d inst.

A citizen of Rappahannock county caught fifty hares during the late snow.

The City Debt.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, yesterday, on motion of Mr. Mushbach, the bill to facilitate the adjustment of the debt of Alexandria was ordered to engrossment and third reading.

Mr. Mushbach states that the city of Alexandria has a debt of \$1,200,000, while the assessed value of the real and personal estate in the city is but about \$5,000,000. A large part of the debt arose from subscriptions made prior to the war to the stock of railroads and canals, which stock is now worthless, and bonds of the city loaned in aid of their construction. In the endeavor to pay the annual interest on this debt the rate of municipal taxation since the war has been enormous, reaching one year as high as \$2.20 per \$100. In this state of affairs the City Council issued circulars making complete exhibit of the city finances, convinced its creditors, and asked them to assent to a compromise of the debt at the rate of fifty cents in the dollar. A majority of them accepted the terms, and favorable responses are being constantly received from the remainder.

The bill introduced by Mr. Mushbach, he claims, is in no sense a forcible measure, and is based entirely on the assent of the creditors. It provides for the calling in of the bonds of the city and the issuance in lieu thereof of registered coupon bonds for one half of the principal, leaving the arrears of interest to be settled as may be hereafter agreed on. The compromise bonds are to run thirty years from March 1, 1878, and bear six per cent. interest, payable semi annually, with coupons receivable in payment of all taxes, debts, and demands due the city, and not taxable, whether owned by residents or non-residents. The bill also makes provision for compelling the City Council by mandamus to levy and collect a special tax to pay the interest on these bonds in the event that any semi annual installment of it is permitted to get in arrear, and authorizes the courts to levy and collect the tax for that purpose should the City Council fail or refuse to do so.

The Abstracted State Bonds.

The special joint committee appointed to investigate the abstraction of bonds from the Treasurer's office have finished their work and the report has gone to the printer. This committee (Mr. C. T. Smith chairman) on the part of the Senate and Mr. W. Henry Chapman on part of the House) have worked every day since their appointment, except during the holidays. The report will make about fifty pages of printed matter, and is exhaustive and conclusive in the case. The report does not criminate any one attached to either the Treasurer's or the Second Auditor's office, but establishes the guilt of two persons.

It further shows looseness in the conduct of business in both offices, but not more so than usual in the other offices of the State. It also shows absolutely that \$25,000 in bonds have been stolen, with some doubt as to a \$10,000 or so more. It is said that the committee will recommend proceedings on the official bond of the former Treasurer, Col. Joseph Mayo, Jr., for recovery.

A member of the committee informed a State reporter that no more frauds of this kind can occur, as the system for cancelling coupons by punching, instituted in both offices is a guarantee against it. Both the Treasurer and Second Auditor, for several years back, since the loose and old fashioned way of doing business has gone out of date, have shown by their acts a determination to protect the interest of the State.—Rich. State.

Mr. Garrison and the President.

Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison in his late letter to Mr. Mr. Chandler, regarding the President, says:—

It is not surprising that the defenders of the President are involved in glaring inconsistencies. First, they laud him to the skies for originating a new policy, which, it is claimed, will render everything halcyon at the South, stop the effusion of blood and insure protection for all classes in the exercise of their civil and political rights. But should it prove unavailing they can and will be changed, for has not the President repeatedly intimated as much? But how changed? By substituting "bayonet rule" for "once more"? But they deny his right to use this power, and he has closed the door, so that he cannot enter it if he would; for no appeal for Federal intervention will be made when no republican Governor or Legislature is allowed to exist, and so all manner of atrocities may be perpetrated with impunity upon the defenceless colored population and their white sympathizers. Yes, by this "policy" 4,000,000 of loyal, native born citizens are abandoned to their fate, and have nothing to depend upon for succor or protection but the tender mercies of their old oppressors." What if all the foreign born Irish or German—neither of them more numerous in the aggregate—were ruthlessly disposed of their rights and reduced to a state of servitude, after being admitted to citizenship, would not the land be convulsed as if an earthquake had shaken it from center to circumference? Personal rights and constitutional guarantees are not matters of sentimental "policy," but to be maintained against any combination that may threaten peril for their destruction.

But we are completely told that this wretched "policy" has brought peace and quietude to South Carolina and Louisiana, the shot and blood no longer flows, "order reigns in Warsaw," but where is Poland? They who are in their graves extend no animosities. The colored people of the State have, by this process, been thoroughly "righted," their spirits are broken, their hopes blasted, their means of defence wrested from them; what need of killing or burning them any longer? And is this awful state of things to be held up as something worthy of emulation? To talk of "expedition" and "peace" purchased at such a price and by such base means is an outrageous perversion of language and an insult to the human understanding. But it is not true that acts of violence and cruelty have ceased to be perpetrated, though perhaps temporary they are lessened. There is, however, no provocation at present for a renewal of this murderous political rivalry by which so many loyal white and colored citizens have been driven from their homes, hunted like wild beasts and savagely put to death. Wait until the return of another State or Presidential election, and then, if these dreadful tragedies are not re-enacted, it will be solely because a loyal assertion of citizenship at the polls has been effectually crushed.

Yet laugh not in your carnival of crime. Too proudly ye oppressors! There is coming a day of reckoning, and with what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again. The divine promise shall yet be fulfilled to the letter: "For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord; I will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him."

DESPERATE MURDERERS.—A dispatch from Indianapolis, dated yesterday, says:—Deputy Marshal Manning this a. m. received a dispatch from Conductor Billy Smith, of the L. C. & I. R. R., that three desperadoes, believed to be the murderers of Kuened, the Cincinnati policeman, had boarded his train at Valley Junction, eighteen miles this side of Cincinnati. Manning met the incoming train at New Lexington, 16 miles out, and from a look at the men satisfied himself that the Smith's suspects were not unfounded. He accordingly determined to wait until their arrival in the city at noon, then to summon aid and arrest them. They, however, became suspicious, and when the train stopped at the yards, just east of the city, they started for the door. Manning met them at the entrance and tapped one of them on the shoulder, remarking: "You are my prisoners."

The trio whipped out their revolvers and opened fire instantly. The frightened passengers commenced tearing up seats and using them for barricades. The shooting continued. Manning closed with one of the culprits and forced him to the other end of the car, where he knocked him under a seat. His comrades, finding one of their number in trouble, returned, and clearing the car, went to his assistance, one of the men holding two enormous revolvers under Manning's nose, and ordered him to stand back against the door, while the third desperado, who had retreated, and on getting out of the car, started rapidly south, and intercepted an Irvington horse car, which they captured, and clearing it of passengers, compelled the driver to put the horse to the top of his speed and make for Irvington. In this way they escaped Manning, who returned to the city and notified the authorities. Fortunately no one was hurt in the interchange of shots, which is thought to be less than thirty were fired. Manning took a